

Whereas for all of this time he has devoted himself to innumerable civic, charitable and worthwhile endeavors for the betterment of his industry, community, State, and country; and

Whereas for 16 years as chairman of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, he has helped make Hollywood, Calif., synonymous with the best in entertainment for millions of people throughout the world; and

Whereas his devotion to the highest principles of Americanism have been an example and inspiration to his fellowmen; and

Whereas his industry and his community have chosen to honor him for all of these and many more of his magnificent contributions during the past quarter century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, (the senate thereof concurring), That the members of the legislature join with his thousands of friends throughout the State and Nation in paying tribute to Y. Frank Freeman as one of Hollywood's foremost citizens and statesmen; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Y. Frank Freeman.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to add a few words to the statement of the distinguished minority whip, the senior Senator from California (Mr. KUCHEL), with respect to the honor being shown in Hollywood this weekend to a distinguished native of my State, who now is a native of California—Hon. Y. Frank Freeman.

It has been my privilege to know Mr. Freeman practically all my life, and to enjoy my friendship with him and also with a number of the members of his family.

He is an outstanding American who not only has made outstanding contributions to public entertainment of the highest and cleanest sort in this country, but also has made outstanding contributions to good government. He has interested himself in government at every level, from the local community and the city to the Government in the Nation's Capital. No man is more deserving of being honored at the capital of the motion-picture world than is Y. Frank Freeman.

COBA

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, in response to a question at his press conference yesterday, President Kennedy said this:

I know there is a good deal of concern in the United States because Castro is still there. I think it is unfortunate that he was permitted to assume control in the 1950's and perhaps it would have been easier to take an action then than it is now. But those who were in position of responsibility did not make that judgment.

Whatever may have been Mr. Kennedy's intentions, his statement yesterday has distinct political overtones. Perhaps the record should be set straight.

During the 1950's there were few, if any, Republican voices raised in support of Castro and there were few, if any, Democratic voices raised in condemnation of Castro. This record is clear.

Let us not forget that Castro, the revolutionary, was admired by many in this country and throughout the hemisphere. This undoubtedly was the case because of the unpopularity of the Batista administration and the corruption and ruthlessness which characterized that administration.

President Kennedy while a U.S. Senator recognized that. I quote from "The Strategy of Peace," by John F. Kennedy, dated January 1, 1960:

The wild, angry passionate course of the revolution in Cuba demonstrates that the shores of the American Hemisphere and the Caribbean Islands are not immune to the ideas and forces causing similar storms on other continents. Just as we recall our own revolutionary past in order to understand the spirit and the significance of the anti-colonial uprisings in Asia and Africa, we should now reread the life of Simon Bolivar, the great liberator and sometime dictator of South America, in order to comprehend the new contagion for liberty and reform now spreading south of our borders. On an earlier trip throughout Latin America, I became familiar with the hopes and burdens which characterize this tide of Latin nationalism.

Fidel Castro is part of the legacy of Bolivar, who led his men over the Andes Mountains, vowing war to the death against Spanish rule, saying, "Where a goat can pass, so can an army." Castro is also part of the frustration of that earlier revolution which won its war against Spain but left largely untouched the indigenous feudal order. "To serve a revolution is to plow the sea," Bolivar said in despair as he lived to see the failure of his efforts at social reform.

Whether Castro would have taken a more rational course after his victory had the U.S. Government not backed the dictator Batista so long and so uncritically, and had it given the fiery young rebel a warmer welcome in his hour of triumph, especially on his trip to this country, we cannot be sure.

Let me also quote from a program on May 14, 1960, on WRC-TV in Washington sponsored by the District of Columbia Kennedy-for-President Committee:

Question: Should the United States try to retaliate against the Cuban Government?

Kennedy: Well, the situation in Cuba, of course, continues to deteriorate but for the present I think the administration's policy is the right one. * * * For the time being, I would conduct our policy on the basis that it is being conducted. The situation could change at any time. * * * For the present, I support the administration policy.

Two quotations from former President Harry S. Truman might be of interest to my colleagues:

Harry S. Truman (New York Times, Apr. 29, 1959): I think the boy (Castro) means to do right. Let's wait and see.

Harry S. Truman (North American Newspaper Alliance, July 31, 1959 in New York Times): I think that Fidel Castro is a good young man, who has made mistakes, but who seems to want to do the right thing for the Cuban people, and we ought to extend our sympathy and help him to do what is right for them.

Again let me quote President Kennedy during the closing weeks of his campaign in 1960. On October 15 he said:

We must end the harassment, which this Government has carried on, of liberty-loving anti-Castro forces in Cuba and in other lands. While we cannot violate international law, we must recognize that these exiles and

rebels represent the real voice of Cuba, and should not be constantly handicapped by our Immigration and Justice Department authorities.

On October 20 he said:

We must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro.

How strange these words strike us in view of recent actions taken by this administration in connection with the group of brave and patriotic Cubans in Florida today.

The facts are that those who were in position of responsibility did make a judgment and did take action. In March of 1960 under the Eisenhower administration steps were begun to train and equip an expeditionary force of Cuban exiles to invade the island. For various reasons, among them the difficulty of finding the proper leadership, that invasion could not be implemented during the remaining months of the Eisenhower administration. It was attempted in April of 1961 under the Kennedy administration. It failed. Most people agree that its failure was caused by Castro's air superiority. The Attorney General says that the invaders were never promised air cover. Yet the evidence is clear that the invaders were assured that there would be no air opposition. It is also generally accepted that militarily Castro's forces are 10 or 15 times as effective today as they were in April 1961.

When the President finally took his firm stand against the Russian missile installations in Cuba, I supported him to the hilt as did most Republicans. Some Republicans and some very important Democrats asked for even stronger measures. In any event, the United States was hailed throughout South and Central America and, indeed, throughout most of the free world for seizing the initiative. Unfortunately, in conforming our Cuban policy to expediency, we have seen the edge of our blade dulled. The bold initiative of last fall has become a wishy-washy policy of backing and stalling this spring.

I repeat, the statement made by President Kennedy yesterday cannot go unchallenged.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I submit an amendment reducing the amount of the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 5517, which is expected to be taken up by the Senate tomorrow. The amendment would reduce the amount of the bill as reported to the Senate by approximately \$52 million and would reduce the bill as passed by the House by approximately \$3.5 million.

With obviously necessary exceptions, the Senate committee increases in the bill as passed by the House have been eliminated, and Senate decreases in House-approved amounts have been retained. All increases in estimated budget amounts have been eliminated save for such necessary Senate and

House expenses as payments to relatives of deceased Members, including the relatives of the late Senators Dworshak, Chavez, and Kerr.

Other Senate additions which have not been cut in my amendment are items which the Senate traditionally adds to the bill for housekeeping purposes and salaries of employees.

An increase in claims and judgment funds of \$3.5 million over the House bill has been retained in the amendment because it covers enforceable judgments against the United States.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment and ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, this month marks the 30th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the greatest approach to integrated development of the resources of an entire region that the world has ever known.

I note with great pleasure that the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Orville L. Freeman, is in my State today inspecting TVA's Beech River watershed development project. According to an article in the April 9 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Secretary Freeman is making this trip in order to "study the means by which the Agriculture Department's rural areas development program can be utilized within the framework of TVA's regional development program."

All too few people outside the Tennessee Valley realize that TVA is much more than the Nation's biggest producer of electricity. Indeed, if there was one thing that spurred the creation of TVA, it was that the Tennessee River once was a wild, unpredictable destroyer of life and property whose onslaughts could not be tolerated by a modern nation.

For years now the Tennessee has been tamed, thanks to the TVA. On March 20, 1963, there appeared in the Chattanooga News-Free Press an Associated Press article about TVA's success in preventing floods over the area drained by the Tennessee and its tributaries. It is a remarkable story of the science of flood control and of the millions of dollars saved because of this vast operation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article and an excerpt on the same subject from the TVA Weekly News Letter of March 27, 1963, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article and excerpt were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Chattanooga News-Free Press, Mar. 20, 1963]

TVA EXPERTS JUGGLE RIVER WATER TO PREVENT FLOODS OVER WIDE AREA

KNOXVILLE.—When floods threaten, the Tennessee Valley Authority's river control branch makes decisions on measures to be taken to meet the danger.

These decisions involve hours of tedious paperwork, split-second figuring by man and computer, perhaps hurried messages by

microwave radio during the night, and juggling of waters behind more than two dozen dams.

One of the big decisionmakers is Alfred Cooper, chief of TVA's river control branch, who sums up his job thusly:

"We fight time."
If conditions call for it, white haired, bespectacled Cooper can figuratively twist the technical faucets that can turn off the Tennessee where it enters the Ohio at Paducah, Ky.

The Tennessee was stopped dead in its tracks in 1958, 1960, and 1961 to control flooding on the lower Ohio and down the Mississippi. By its own figures, TVA has averted about \$31.5 million damages along those areas by regulating the Tennessee's flow.

AT CHATTANOOGA

But at Chattanooga alone TVA also estimates it has prevented \$148 million losses from 31 potentially damaging floods.

Cooper generally is responsible in the operation, and, as a TVA spokesman put it: "He's the only man in the world with a river job like that."

If Cooper had any simple formula for controlling a runaway river, it would be this:

Clear the mainstream of as much water as possible ahead of an expected flood crest, and hold back waters from the tributaries until the flood crest passes.

The hitch is deciding which of TVA's nine mainstream dams to open and which of its five major tributary dams to close, how much and for how long.

The answers are determined at TVA's 25-man flood control office beginning about 7:30 a.m. when the faxwriter—a reproduction machine—begins reeling out sheets filled with data on rainfall, reservoir elevations and discharges at each dam.

Minutes later, a teletype begins spelling out forecasts from the Weather Bureau, where TVA pays the salaries of three meteorologists. TVA receives two special forecasts daily, with additional advisories with significant weather changes.

STREAM OF REPORTS

About 8:05 a.m., a steady stream of information begins pouring in from 10 area offices where field engineers have received reports from 200 rainfall stations and 43 stream gages throughout the valley.

With other data, the rainfall measurements are fed into a computer—rented for \$1,500 a month—which spits forth averages and such technical information as runoff indexes.

Armed with an array of computations, three or four men huddle in the seventh floor of a TVA building in Knoxville to discuss where the critical flood points are. There's Cooper; perhaps Reed Elliott, the water control planning engineer (and, technically, Cooper's boss); and Alfred Blickensterner, head of the forecasting section; plus an aide.

After brief discussion, they decide to begin preliminary discharges. An office in Chattanooga is alerted:

"Increase discharges 20,000 cubic feet per second at Watts Bar, Chicamauga, 20,000; Guntersville and Wheeler, 25,000; and Pickwick, 40,000."

The order is relayed to the dams via a hot line on TVA's transmission lines, by microwave or by commercial telephone.

At one dam—within half an hour of the decision—the push of a button starts a motor that lifts the gate that splits the water . . . at another, a man jumps into a crane, wheels along the top of the dam and wields a big mechanical hand to lift the gate.

That's the beginning of what may be repeated in the next day or so: empty the mainstream for storage capacity, hold back the tributaries.

In the case of a new flood crest coming down the Ohio, TVA Tuesday curtailed the Tennessee flow from 350,000 cubic feet per

second—or 160 million gallons a minute—to 250,000 cubic feet per second. It may be cut to 200,000 cubic feet per second.

The whole idea is to slice the Tennessee flow to a minimum when the Ohio flood crest passes Paducah—about Thursday—and then allow the Tennessee's pent-up waters to flow in behind.

With such a vast flood control operation, why then does Tennessee have floods. The answer is simply that the flooding occurs largely along creeks and streams where there are no dams.

[From the TVA Weekly News Letter, Mar. 27, 1963]

Total benefits from TVA flood control now exceed total flood control costs by about 60 percent, just 27 years after its first multiple-use dam was closed, TVA said today.

The agency's flood control facilities represent an investment of \$184 million, most of it flood control's share of the overall cost for multiple-use dams and reservoirs. Accumulated operating and engineering costs over the years, plus an allowance for interest on the investment, bring total present flood control costs to \$285 million.

On the benefit side of the ledger, total estimated benefits now stand at about \$456 million including those resulting from this month's flood control operation, TVA said. These benefits are of two types—damages prevented during floods and increases in land values resulting from flood protection.

TVA has made a preliminary estimate of more than \$100 million in damage saved at Chattanooga during the early March flood regulation. This pushes the total damages which have been prevented in the Tennessee Valley to about \$275 million.

Outside the Tennessee Valley, flood losses along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers (outside the levees) have been reduced \$31 million by the effects of TVA regulation, not counting additional benefits this month that cannot be estimated accurately until the flood recedes.

These prevented losses add up to \$306 million in the two areas. In addition, greater security provided by TVA regulation to 8 million acres behind Mississippi and Ohio River levees has increased the value of those lands by an estimated \$150 million.

When flood crests come down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as they did last week, TVA uses the vast storage in 184-mile-long Kentucky Reservoir to hold back part or all of the Tennessee River's flow and keep it off the Ohio crest. Last week discharges at Kentucky Dam were reduced from 350,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per second during the Ohio crest. Kentucky Reservoir rose about 10 feet as waters pouring down the Tennessee River were stored there.

TVA said this month's flood and the one in 1957, while not the largest in Tennessee River history, were potentially the most destructive because of the urban development and economic growth that has taken place. Without regulation, a single flood today like the one in 1957 would cause damage in Metropolitan Chattanooga greater than the entire \$184 million investment in TVA flood control facilities.

TVA pointed out that the investment figures for its reservoir system include the value of the land which was purchased for the permanent reservoirs.

Prevented damages in the Tennessee Valley have averaged over \$10 million a year since Norris Dam was closed in 1936, and prevented losses along the Ohio and Mississippi have averaged another \$1.5 million a year since Kentucky Dam was closed in 1944 (aside from land enhancement benefits). In contrast, the cost of TVA flood control operations—including depreciation on the original investment—is currently running about \$3½ million a year.